THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 7. BALTIMORE, MD. JUNE 13, 1837. Vol. IV.

☞This publication is the *successor* of the lat AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, at the *N. E. corner of Market and Charles streets*, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS *per annum*, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or $3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1837.

THE MULBERRY CULTURE IN N. JERSEY.

During a temporary visit to Burlington, New Jersey, last week, we were pleased to learn that several individuals and companies, in that vicinity, were either engaged, or about to engage, in the culture of the mulberry with a view of entering extensively into the silk business. Gen. G. D. WALL, one of the U. S. Senators from that state, with a public spirit, and patriotic zeal, worthy of the distinguished station he holds, has commenced the transplantation of the *Morus Multicaulis* on his estate near Burlington, and from his well known character for perseverance in the pursuit of laudable ends, there cannot be a doubt that success awaits his generous effort to give an impetus to this new branch of agricultural industry. His mulberry orchard, we learn, will be under the management of Mr. Chauncey Stone, and was planted under the joint superintendence of that gentleman and Mr. Gay. The latter of these individuals is the inventor of an excellent *Silk Reel*, and is advantageously known to the eastward in this particular branch of business. Mr. Stone is also from the east, and doubtless has an experience that will prove eminently profitable to him in his present location.

There is another establishment on an extensive scale, situated about two miles from Burlington, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, owned by the Messrs. *Cheney*. These gentlemen are also from the east and are intimately acquainted with the culture in all its details. We had intended to visit their establishment, but circumstances intervened to prevent it, the which we regret the more, as we are confident, from the experience and intelligence of the Messrs. Cheney, that we should have found much to admire, and gained no little knowledge from an interview with practical men of their attainments.

Other individuals of wealth and enterprise in the neighborhood of Burlington, taking courage from the examples around them, will, we understand, embark in the business the next season.

Our stay at Burlington was short, and, therefore, cannot speak as advisedly as we could wish; but judging from the best lights we could obtain, we are clearly of opinion that its locality, soil and climate, are all happily adapted to the successful prosecution of the silk culture in all its various branches.

PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS.

We were gratified to find a few days since while travelling through parts of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, that the growing crops of wheat, rye, oats and corn, have been greatly improved by the fine rains of May, and bid fair to yield generously. It is a fact which does not admit of a question, that much of the wheat sowed last fall was winter-killed; but it is equally true, that a large portion was left unscathed by the vicissitudes of the season, and that what was left will be sufficient to give more than an average crop in the district of country through which we passed. In that fine region known in Philadelphia as the "Neck," the wheat crops are, indeed, excellent. From several other parts of the state we learnt, that great improvement had been effected by the delightful growing weather of the last month, and that although in some places the fly had made its appearance, a very fair average crop may be expected.

We regret, however, to have to add, that the prospects for a crop of wheat on Elk Ridge, and Carroll's Manor, in this state, never were more discouraging than they are at the present moment.

The crops of *Rye*, though not large, look remarkably well, and we doubt not, will turn out a fair yield.

Of *Oats*, it may be said, more has been put into the earth, the present season, in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, than for many previous years, and unless some unpropitious circumstances should occur, a largely increased product may be expected.

Corn—The fields of corn that passed under our observation, in all directions, looked well; and we may add, that wherever our inquiries have been made, there is but one opinion, and that is, that a greater quantity has been planted this than any previous year. Should the season be one of showers and warm suns, for a few weeks, this crop will prove, probably, the largest ever grown in America.

We append the following notices from our exchange papers:

Crops in Virginia—The Norfolk Herald of Wednesday, says, "in our own state too we have assurance every day that the prospects of the agriculturists are quite favorable. The wheat in the upper country it is now believed will turn out an average crop."

The Crops—The York (Pa.) Republican, says—"We are happy to say that the prospect of a good harvest is now very favourable. In this vicinity, a most decided improvement has been wrought in the appearance of the grain fields by the late copious rains, and the farmers speak in very encouraging terms of their anticipated crops. We do not suppose that Wheat will be so abundant, as it has been in former more auspicious seasons; but it will probably yield an average quantity, and will certainly do far better than was expected in the early days of spring. Our exchange papers from various parts of the state speak of similar prospects in their neighborhoods."

The growing Crops—The Danville, (Va.) Reporter, says—"The late genial rains have brightened the before cheerless prospect of our farmers, in some degree. The wheat crop, which in consequence of the long continued drought was very unpromising, is improved so much that some think there will be an average one. The oat crop is also improved considerably—indeed every thing has felt the reviving influence of the present seasonable weather."

The Crops—From various parts of the country (says the Fredericktown, Md. Examiner,) reports have reached us in regard to the growing, grain, of a favorable character. In this county, contrary to the hopes entertained that a favorable season would improve it, the Wheat crop will be a most decided failure. The rye in many places will probably be an average crop, which, together with the very large summer crops in the ground it is hoped will, in some measure, supply the loss which must be felt in consequence of the failure of the wheat crops.

The Wheat Crop—The Caroline (E. S.) Advocate of the 3d, says—"We conversed with several intelligent farmers the present week, on the state of the wheat crop in this county, and we were gratified to learn that the prospect is much more flattering than it was the early part of the season. We have heard no complaints about the fly, and should the season remain favorable, the crop will be much more abundant, than from the cold and unfavorable spring, was anticipated. One

gentleman, who seeded sixty bushels, informed us, that about 40 bushels of his seeding looked as promising as his wheat crop had done in any former year."

The Crops—The Centreville Times, says—"The weather for the week past has been very favorable to vegetation. Wheat has improved, however, only a little—the Rye presents a good deal better appearance since the last rains. The oats generally came up badly, although what are on the ground has a healthy and thriving look. Farmers are either cultivating or ploughing their corn, and it begins to put on a beautiful appearance."

The Crops—The Prospects before us—From all sections of the country, says the Hagerstown Torch Light, our intelligence in relation to the crops, begins to brighten. The late seasonable weather has produced a decided change for the better, in the appearance of the growing wheat and rye, in almost every section from which we receive exchange papers. In many regions of our county the crop is represented as being very promising, in others as indicating an average yield, and in all quarters as being decidedly better than last year. We have seen some wheat fields in our neighborhood that look well, and will probably turn off twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre—others will probably yield half a crop—and others again are very unpromising. The early sowing of last fall generally promises well, and the spring wheat wears an encouraging appearance. The oats and corn, though a little backward, look strong and healthy.

The Crops—The Winchester Virginian says—From every region of the country we continually receive the most flattering accounts of the appearance of the crops. In our own immediate neighborhood the prospect has considerably brightened within the last few weeks. Every thing looks well except wheat, and even of that more than a sufficiency will be made for the consumption of the country. Thus a ray of sunshine gleams through the dark clouds that hang over us.

The Crops—The Oneida, N. Y. Whig, says—From all parts of the country we have cheering accounts of the prospects of an abundant harvest the ensuing fall. The late rains have had a very beneficial effect.

We conversed on Saturday last, with an intelligent farmer from Kent county, Maryland, who assured us, that although much less wheat had been sown last fall than for many previous years, there was every prospect of a fair average crop; that the oats looked remarkably well, and as very heavy crops were put in, if the weather continued favorable, the product must be greater, in the aggregate, than in any former year, and that from the present appearance of corn, a very large yield was anticipated.

The legislature of Ohio, at its late session passed *five* acts granting charters to that number of silk companies, and *three* incorporating companies to cultivate the sugar beet. While Ohio, one of the young members of the confederacy is *acting*, and furnishing an example worthy of all praise, many of her elders are listlessly looking on, either caring nothing for the cause of agriculture, or afraid to discharge their duty with fidelity.

Judge *Ambrose Spencer*, of New York, in a letter to F. G. Comstock, esq. thus briefly speaks of the Mulberry culture:

"I remain firm in the faith, that the culture of silk must be a richly remunerating business, and worthy of all encouragement."

When a man like Judge Spencer, venerable for his age and distinguished alike for his public and private virtues, thus speaks, the justness of his remarks should, as it doubtless will, have additional force. For ourself, we have never entertained but one opinion, and that is, that it is the most lucrative branch of human industry that Americans can enter into.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

It will be seen by the subjoined article that the Rev. *Henry Colman*, of Massachusetts, has been appointed by the legislature of that state to make an agricultural survey. The benefits to result from the exploration of the resources of the state by a gentleman so eminently qualified by his practical and scientific attainments for the task which will devolve upon him, can but redound to the benefit of the community, and we look forward with fond anticipations to the result of his labors. And while we feel proud that the choice of Massachusetts has fallen upon so capable a gentleman, we can but congratulate her citizens that to the wise and enlightened policy of their legislature, they will be indebted for the development of facts connected with the physical capacities of the commonwealth, which must prove highly advantageous to their prosperity and welfare.

"An Agricultural Survey of this state, [Mass.] has been authorised by the legislature. Rev. Hy. Colman, eminent for his scientific researches in this department, has been appointed by the Governor to perform the work. Massachusetts is far in advance of her sister states in scientific and practical explorations of the resources of her territory. The sea and the dry land have been examined and their treasures disclosed. The mountain and the valley—the rocks visible to the eye, and the quarries which lay buried beyond its reach, have all been brought out to the light of scientific observation. The mineralogical and geological formations in Massachusetts and the treasures which lie hid beneath, as well as those scattered over the surface of our state, have been assiduously brought out by Prof. Hitchcock. Mr. Colman has an equally arduous and important duty to perform."—*Northampton Courier.*

ADDRESS

OF

JAMES RONALDSON, ESQUIRE,

TO THE

Farmers of the United States.

We give place to the following address of James Ronaldson, Esq. of Philadelphia, with feelings of great pleasure. The suggestions he makes are worthy of great consideration, written as they are under feelings of the purest patriotism. Those who know this excellent gentleman will justly appreciate his motives, and to those who know him not, we would observe for their information, that he is in the true sense of the terms, one of the very best men, and exemplary citizens of which our country can boast.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN:—In October, 1836, I advertised that some seed grain had been ordered from Europe. Out of this grew a correspondence with different persons living in various parts of the country; in replying to these letters, the one that follows was written to Mr. Wood, of Kennebec.

As the letter takes notice of the influence that altitude exercises over vegetation, and a new practice in farming, its publication may entertain some, and suggest to others new modes that may prove profitable to themselves and beneficial to society.

In matters of this kind it is necessary that every farmer should himself judge how far what is proposed in a new project is applicable to the circumstances in which he is placed, and then ascertain the fact by practical experiment.

There ever must be many improvements to be made in Agriculture, the value and extent of which can only be come at by practical experiment, and the following suggestion belongs to this class. And the object of this publication is to bring the plan of sowing Wheat in June, July, &c., under your consideration, and if in your opinion it should appear feasible to procure for it the ordeal experiment.

Yours, respectfully, J. R.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1837.

SIR—Your favor of April 10th was duly received, and would have been earlier replied to, had circumstances permitted, its subject matter meriting particular attention.

By the newspaper, "Pennsylvania Inquirer," of March 20th, under the ship news, it is stated that the "Brig Carth, from Greenock, for New-York, had been abandoned at sea—crew and passengers saved." The seed I was importing was on board that vessel.

To procure seeds of good quality and kind, likely to be serviceable to our agriculture, is attended with considerable trouble, and I have made no arrangement for renewing the order.

By your letter, I see that there is a society in Maine, desirous to improve the resources of the Farmer. The press is now so attentive to keep

us in a state of *party* excitement about Presidents, office-hunters, &c., and acquainted with all the murders, lynchings, and villianies that are injuring and disgracing our country, that with all its boastings of importance, it is too seldom found in the service of the people, in showing us the men, whose good conduct renders them worthy of the country's notice, and apart from party purpose, the press gives us very little information of national policy or local improvements. I am mentioning these things, because though we have many newspapers, yet they tell us little of the useful affairs of the country; and it is only from verbal accounts I have been informed that little wheat is grown in Massachusetts, and the more eastern States. But why wheat does not thrive there, I have not heard explained. For my part, I am not disposed to credit the report, and I entertain the opinion, that there must be a system of Agriculture, suited to that climate, and calculated to render wheat raising a profitable business; and, replying to your letter, offers an occasion on which we may speak of what has been done in other countries; and amongst those gentlemen you are associated with, for the purpose of improving our Agriculture, there will be many qualified to investigate the subject to which this letter relates; and some whose desire is to arrive at the fact, will try the experiment, and by that means procure the decision, which nature and experience only can give.

Wheat, of good quality and abundant crops, is raised in the neighborhood of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and even further north. Now St. Andrews is in about 56 degrees of north latitude, and east of Connecticut river there must be millions of acres of land, equally as good in quality, as are the wheat lands of Scotland. The climate here, is more favorable than that of Scotland.—Let us inquire into the practice followed there and in other countries, and by comparison, endeavor to discover a system that is to improve our own agriculture.

In the Scots' portion of the Island of Great Britain, there are large extents of mountainous and high lands, that, in consequence of this height, are so cold and wet, that even oats cannot ripen upon them. Between this high land and the sea, there are extensive tracts of low land, [such as the land between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna is by the road to Lancaster,] gradually undulating and declining towards the sea. Of this, there is a good specimen in the tract that extends from Pentland hills northward, to the shore of the Forth, an arm of the sea, about seven miles broad; from the bottom of Pentland hills to the sea, is about seven or eight miles. In this short distance, viz: seven or eight miles from the sea, to the foot of the hill, there is a very considerable rise in the surface of the land. The exact amount of this rise, it has not been my fortune to have seen stated, though as the city of Edinburg is supplied with water from these hills, there must exist accurate measurement, a knowledge of which would be useful to us on the present occasion, and in its absence renders it necessary to refer to facts that are on memory, and are applicable to the object of this letter, viz: inquiring into the usages of other countries, for the purpose of discovering the means of improving our own.

In the space that extends from Pentland hills to the sea, the effects of altitude on vegetation, are distinctly presented to the eye and understanding in one single view. The ripening of grain commences at the sea side; there are to be seen, the yellow fields, and the reapers, and in the distance, farther inland and higher up, the crops are later and later; and after the fields are entirely harvested, in the space between Edinburgh and the sea, the oat fields around the village of Killeath are still green, for Killeath is the verge of the grain growing climate, and too high for wheat. It was so in 1790; I have not heard that any improvement in the past 40 years, has extended the cultivation of wheat beyond the altitude of that period.

If the American tourist was to pay some attention to matters of this kind, he could render himself useful to his country; he could make us acquainted with what other people can do, and enlarge our own field of industry, and range of resource.

The principal object of this letter is to consult you on a plan of cultivating Wheat, that may give the Farmer an increased chance of good crops, and also to extend the cultivation beyond its present limits.

As any conclusion we may, by reasoning, come at, can only prepare us for practical experiment, it will be sufficient to state a few facts, to give the idea of what the experiment should be. In the Parish of Crighton, in the county of Edinburgh, there is a farm called the Saughland, the surface of which is a gently inclining plain, distant from the sea about 12 miles in a straight line. Its position is north of the Lammermoor, and east of the Pentland hills. This farm is compact, and contains about 500 English acres, and is on the boundary line of the wheat region; for it is only on the lower part, or one third of the whole, that wheat could be cultivated in 1790. On this farm, I know, that from the time of sowing to the commencing to reap wheat, the period was about 13 months, no less than one year and one month. The grain was large, but coarse in quality; not so valuable as that grown on the lower lands, but the quantity was great, differing very little from the crops grown in the more favarable climates. The coarseness of the grain, was not all owing to the coldness of the climate, but in part to its sweetness. The hills in the vicinity attract the vapors, and induces the rains to commence sooner in their neighbourhood, and continue longer, than in places at a greater distance from the hills.

It is from recollection, I have to give you these observations, made many years since, and consequently, we have not that precision that is so desirable in matters of this kind. It would be very useful for us to know the exact distance that Killeath, and the farm spoken of, are from the sea, and their height above the level of the ocean.—This, I have no recollection of ever having seen stated, but that of Killeath, we may presume, has been accurately measured, because it is from the hills in its neighborhood, that the city of Edinburgh is supplied with water.

These circumstances have been recalled to memory, by some accounts I have lately heard, of a new practice adopted in some parts of France, which is, that they sow their wheat in June, and mix it with the two-rowed barley, a grain that vegetates and grows with great rapidity, and is too delicate to resist frost. The wheat, and its companion, the barley, are both mowed down in the fall, and fed off to the cattle.

The practice of the Scottish farmers in the higher districts, and what we are told of the French having carried the practice still farther, and made an improvement, by sowing in June, and mixing it with barley, suggests to the making experiments to ascertain the result in our own country. It is very desirable that our farmers should, this very season, try the sowing of wheat, mixed with barley, so early as June; that if it answers, the practice may be adopted as soon and as generally as possible. The two rowed barley must be preferable to all other grains, on account of its rapid growth, and the certainty that it is to be killed by winter. Grain that may in part survive winter, would mix with, and injure the value of the wheat. In the next place, we have not been in the practice of sowing two-rowed barley; there will be some difficulty in procring it for the mixture, and should it prove that the June sowing is an advantage, there will be a necessity for raising or importing this kind of Barley. The wheat that remains in the stubble, after reaping the June sown grain, forms the crop that comes to maturity in the succeeding year.

Of late years, from some cause, even in the best wheat districts, the wheat crops have been very moderate, and precarious. Be the cause what it may, perhaps, early sowing will mitigate the evil; and the presence of the barley may attract the attention of the Hessian Fly, and thus protect the wheat from the ravages of that insect.

To extend the cultivation as far north as possible, render the crops more certain, in the wheat districts, and protect it every where from the destructive effects of the fly, are objects of great importance, and ought to secure the attention of farmers to this, and all projects that are recommended to us by their feasibility, and experiment is the only test to be relied on, as to utility; and the fact of wheat having been in the ground for 13 months, and the accounts of sowing in June, along with barley, warrant the presumption, that the plan may succeed here; and will induce experiments on a moderate scale, to be made all over the United States.

Where two rowed barley cannot be got, four rowed (viz. bear) should be used; and in the absence of both, employ oats; and should it happen, that part of the oats, or the four rowed barley survives the winter, their mixing with the wheat will injure its market value, but this cannot mar the experiment.

I hope that yourself and associates will give to the subject your serious attention, and as the season for early sowing is at hand, proceed with as much expedition as the nature of the business will permit. As for this communication, you are at liberty to make such use of it as appears most likely to promote the object we have in view.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES RONALDSON.

ELIJAH WOOD, Esq.

Kennebeck County Agricultural Society.

P. S. To guard against giving to you a project founded on false principles, I submitted the preceding to a friend, in whose good sense, agricultural knowledge, practical and theoretical, I have full confidence. I find his opinion in favour of

early sowing, and considers the plan of sowing in June, July and August, worthy of your attention. At his instance, I request your attention to the fact, that the presence of lime is an essential constituent, in a good wheat soil, and that if this element is absent in your *lands*, he advises the farmer to manure with lime; for further particulars, he refers to the May, 1837, number of the Farmer's Register, published in Petersburg, Virginia. My friend recommends that the land, for early sowing, should be well prepared, and made mellow by repeated ploughings, and he thinks the stable, or other manure, should be put on, as a top dressing, at the commencement of winter.

PEACH TREES.

The following observations on the insect, which is so destructive to peach trees, are taken from Say's Entomology.

The egg is oblong, dull yellow, and so small as to be only discernible by the naked eye. Excepting when confined, the female has rarely been seen in a state of rest, and then she is observed perched on a leaf, which is possibly the place of deposit; though he is inclined to the belief, that the egg is laid on some part of the bark of the tree. The young insect, or larva, is of a white color, the head being of a reddish brown. It is difficult to discover the movement of the larva, in consequence of its small size, but its destructive career certainly commences about the last of September, or early in October, by its entering the tree through the tender bark, under the surface of the soil. After having passed through the bark, it proceeds downward into the root, and finally turns its course towards the surface, where it arrives about the commencement of the succeeding July.

Having attained its full growth, the larva changes to the pupa state, between the first and middle of July; enveloped in its covering, it may then be seen close to the trunk, surrounded by the gum which oozes from the wound. In this state it continues from the tenth of July to the latter part of that month, or beginning of August. Mr. Worth examined his fruit trees on the tenth of July, when he obtained 20 of the coverings, and about 30 larva or grubs, which had all arrived near the surface of the ground, for the purpose of undergoing their great change into winged insects.

Against the depredations of this insect, remarks Mr. Say, many supposed remedies have been prescribed, such as the application of hot water, tanners' bark, and flour of sulphur to the root of the tree, and soft soap and lime wash to the trunk; but it is obvious that no application of this kind can injure the insect, without coming in contact with it whilst it remains in the egg, or infantile state, on the outside of the tree, for having penetrated to the interior, no superficial application can affect it. The various substances placed around the root of the tree, such as ashes and sand, the uncovering its base during the winter, and covering again for the summer, are all inefficient, and even injurious to the health of the trees. Mr. Worth recommends the practice pursued by careful gardeners, to take a brick-layer's trowel early in the month of July, and opening the ground around the trunk, the lodgement of the insect will at once be discovered, by the appearance of gum, and it can at once be destroyed.—More effectually to destroy them, he advises, that from the first to the middle of August, some swing tow, a piece of hairy hide, the hair inside, but turned over at the top, be tied close around the trunk of the tree, the under edge being just covered with earth, so as to prevent any passage beneath; about the middle of September remove the bandage, and immediately give the whole trunk of the tree a covering of soft soap or lime wash, well brushed on, that no spot from the top to the root may remain untouched. Either this mode of treatment, or a bandage of tobacco leaves or stems, ought to be applied about the first of September, and kept on till November.*

Another cause of the decline of peach trees, is the not stirring up the ground. This occasions the disease called "the yellows," which is often prevented by simply ploughing and keeping the earth free and clear from grass. Mr. Gilliams, of this city, states, that he has found great benefit to his trees, by opening a small basin around the trunk of the tree, and filling it with the ashes of common anthracite coal.† His trees, treated in this manner, assumed a more healthy appearance than others, and were not at all infested by the insects. In the American Farmer it is stated, that a coat of lime-mortar, about half an inch thick round the body, with the earth drawn to it, is highly efficacious. Mr. Say thinks this most useful.

We make no apology to the lovers of good peaches for occupying so much space with this subject; it possesses interest for both farmer and citizen, and will tend to prove, we hope, that the labours of naturalists are not wholly without utility.

[* *Remarks by the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.*

It appears to us that, if, in addition to the bandage here spoken of, the roots of the tree were bared and a moderate quantity of tobacco stems were deposited around them and covered up, the application would prove a highly judicious one, and act as a barrier to the insect that preys upon the roots of the peach tree. Tobacco, as it is well known, except to the peculiar worm that feeds and fattens upon its luxuriant foliage, is a noxious weed to nearly the whole insect tribe, and in many instances have proved to be an effectual preventive to the ravages of some, which would, otherwise, have been destructive. The moth, for instance, which so delights to browse on woolens, is rendered perfectly harmless wherever the precaution is taken to place a handful of the forbidden plant among such goods.

† The cinders of Bituminous coal will answer equally well.

Agriculture.—One effect which it is supposed the present state of the times will have, may be looked upon as decidedly advantageous, and that is now in the greater attention which it is probable will be given to agricultural pursuits. The fertile, uncultivated lands, with which portions of our country abound, have been too much overlooked, and we presume will be more carefully looked after. The life of a farmer, has more attractions, by far, and more solid, substantial comforts than the multitude seem willing to concede. Too many have, of late years, left its quiet and healthful pursuits, to crowd into the already overcrowded cities; forsaking, with most perverted tastes, the green fields and fine atmosphere of the country, for the dust and noise, and confined air that is found in streets and alleys.

We think attention will be now strongly turned to the cultivation of the soil, by thousands whom the embarrassments of the times have deprived of employment, and as a consequence, provisions of every kind, will be more abundant, and cheaper. It is time the current should set the other way, and if the distress under which the whole country now suffers, has the tendency to divert labour into its more appropriate channels, we may find that even this affliction has not been without its advantages.—*U. S. Gazette.*

METHOD OF DESTROYING WOLVES AND CROWS.

An extensive farmer of Kentucky has very politely furnished us with the following method of destroying wolves and crows:

"If you think the following information would be of any service to any of your subscribers, it is at their service. I have a mountain farm that would afford excellent pasture for sheep, but was so infested with wolves that it would have been very hazardous to have risked them there. In order to destroy them, we took an old horse and bled him in such a way as to make a trail of blood for about 5 miles; we then killed him, and having stuck a great many holes in him, put about a grain of stricnine into each hole. I also removed the skin off one hip and thigh, where most of the poison was put. The skin was dragged 4 or 5 miles, coming back again to the horse. All the wolves in the neighborhood would in this way be brought by the trails to the horse.

"Several dead ones were found near the horse, and they are very scarce in that neighbourhood since. I shall repeat the experiment shortly.

"I have also killed all the crows on my farm in the same way. I took a quarter of veal, and having cut up a portion of it into small peices and mixed stricnine with them, I stuck many holes in the meat, and put one of those small pieces in each place. I also sprinkled stricknine over the meat, and then put the veal in a place where dogs could not get to it, and where the crows resorted, and in a few days there was not a crow to be seen on my farm, except dead ones, which could be picked up all over the place.

"For four or five years, I have killed *my crows* in the month of April, shortly after they had built their nests and become stationary, and am not troubled with them any more, until they begin to gather in flocks in the fall of the year.

"If a dog should by accident get poisoned with stricnine or nux vomica, an emetic of tartar will cure him. It will require a teaspoonful or more to operate."

THE GREAT ERROR OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE EXPOSED, AND HINTS FOR IMPOVEMENT SUGGESTED.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

(Concluded.)

Thus, all my experiments and observations have uniformly tended to establish one fact, which is, that in order to insure success for a length of time, it is necessary that the soil be kept in fine tilth, and that to a considerable depth. In some parts of our rich Western country, nature seems to have effected this purpose, in great measure, without the labour of man: The earth being here covered with a fine black mould, to a greater depth than the deepest ploughing. As long as it continues in this state, the operation of the plough and harrow, will be of little other use, than burying the seed and destroying weeds. There are also two other kinds of soil, frequently to be met with in the Atlantic states, which are often preserved for a great length of time in a state favorable to vegetation, without much attention; these are, the fine black sandy soil, and the soil that abounds with calcareous earth, or lime-stone lands: Yet even on these, I believe we should find our account in a *deeper cultivation* than is usual. But by far the greater part of our country is of the kind alluded to, in the foregoing remarks.

Seeing then, such a state of the soil is absolutely necessary, it becomes the great, the most important business of the husbandman, in the first place, to produce it, and then to perpetuate it by all the means in his power. I am far from believing, that these ends can always be profitably attained by means of the plough only; but that more depends on the judicious use of that instrument, than has generally been supposed, I trust, has been demonstrated. It is scarcely needful to add, that a fertile soil is always of a dark color, and soft to the touch; and whatever applications will produce this appearance and texture, is a manure. I shall here offer a few observations on the extraordinary effects of plaster of paris or gypsum, leaving others to judge, whether this effect on the soil, is not to be considered amongst the principal virtues of manures in general.

The great effect of this wonderful substance, is visible to all; but the manner of its operation is mysterious. Among the various conjectures respecting it, some have pronounced it a powerful stimulus, which putting all the vegetative powers of the soil in action, produces one great effort, and afterwards leaves the soil barren. This reasoning (if it may be so called) upwards of twenty years experience, has proved to be fallacious. Others, with greater plausibility, have attributed to it, an attractive property, whereby vegetable nutriment is extracted from the atmosphere; and some others say, mere moisture only, is attracted; as a proof of this attractive property, they adduce the fact, that dew is to be seen later in the morning on grass that has been plastered, than on the adjoining that has not.

This theory (though apparently plausible) in my view is not without insuperable objections. I would ask in the first place, what change it undergoes in the soil, that disposes it to attract moisture more copiously than when above ground? I have not been many days without having some of it in a pulverized state in my possession, for several years, and have often looked in different kinds of weather for that effect, and have as often looked in vain. I have never seen any thing like moisture about the substance itself, nor the vessels that contained it, neither in damp nor dry weather, more than was common to other substances; on the contrary, I have sometimes dampened some to sow, and have found it inclined to dry very quickly. It is well known, that on lands where the proportion of clay is great, it has no perceptible effect: I have also found, as well as some others, that where applied to a fine mellow soil, the effect is very little: if it operates by attraction, why not attract here, as well as in other soils? certainly both would discover the good effects of a supply of moisture in a dry time.

I would suggest for consideration, whether its effects may not be satisfactorily accounted for, on the *principle* before alluded to, as the *basis of agriculture*, a mere preparation of soil; without ascribing to it, either stimulant or attractive properties, other than the promoting a fermentation in the soil, which may be called stimulant.

On a chemical investigation of the properties and composition of this substance, two things are discovered; first, that it is soluble in water, but that the solution is remarkably slow; and secondly, that it contains a very great proportion of vitriolic acid. In applying it to the soil, I have observed, that no visible effect takes place, until after some rain has fallen subsequent to its application; that the finer it is pulverized, the quicker the effect, and the shorter the duration; the fine dust blown from the hand at the edge of the sowing, or between the casts, sometimes producing as great an effect the first season, as any greater quantity, but entirely ceasing afterwards; while the middle of the casts, where most of the coarser parts fell, will show the effect for several years, giving the crop a striped appearance: that where the soil contains a large proportion of clay, it has no perceptible effect; and that on a fine mellow soil, the effect is but very little, sometimes not perceptible. These observations I expect, have been common to many practitioners; from which I infer, that it is first slowly dissolved by the rains; that after solution, decomposition takes place in the soil; and the vitriolic acid being thereby set at liberty, to combine with any other base it may find in the soil, effervescence or fermentation (a well known effect of chemical combinations and decompositions) is from time to time produced; thereby separating the parts of the soil, and giving it that appearance and texture, which is common to all rich soils; and that this state always exists, where the gypsum takes considerable effect on the growing crops, I am bold to assert: In general it is very visible on the surface, but always by passing through it with the plough.

I might here risk an opinion, why the application of plaster to clay, fails of exciting a sufficient degree of fermentation, to effect a separation of its parts; but as I by no means profess a critical knowledge of chemistry, shall leave it to others better versed in that science, to assign the cause, and only assert the fact, that by such applications the tenacity of the soil is not destroyed, or any visible effect on vegetation produced. In an open mellow soil, great effects are not to be expected, because the state which the plaster is calculated to produce, already, in great measure existing, leaves it little to do.

But it will no doubt be queried how I account for the appearance before mentioned of the dew remaining longer on the grass, where the plaster has taken effect, than where none has been applied? To this I answer that it is not in consequence of a greater quantity falling thereon, but because it is more slowly evaporated. Whoever will be at the pains to examine, will find, that this appearance is not confined to the plaster; but that grass growing on the ground made rich by any other means, will show the same difference, when compared with the same kind, growing on poor ground alongside of it; or if observed when the sun shines after a shower of rain (when both must be effectually wetted without attraction) the same thing will be seen, and is easy to be accounted for on philosophical principles. The soil upon which the grass grows luxuriantly and retains the moisture, is always of a darker color and softer texture, than the poor soil adjoining: it being therefore more fitly adapted to imbibe the solar rays, they pass freely into it, while they are plentifully reflected back from the hard light colored poor soil, on the drops of moisture suspended on the grass, operating in the same manner as the rays of heat from a reflector placed behind roasting meat: Add to this that the grass always grows thickest on the rich soil, which will also contribute to *prolong* the drying operation.

Where this manure has great effect, it in some measure answers the purpose of *deep ploughing*; many having discovered that *washing* ceases where it is frequently applied with advantage to the crops. This is a certain proof that the soil is opened to a sufficient depth to imbibe the whole of the heaviest rains, and thereby prevents the accumulation of water on the surface: Hence we may safely conclude, that its operation continues much deeper than the usual ploughing. This is the secret which has prevented some Pennsylvania improvers from discovering the necessity of deep cultivation. I have been told that some great *plaster users* when consulted on the subject of deep ploughing, have answered, that their crops have succeeded well with the usual depth, and therefore have not seen the necessity of going deeper. But let them cease to use the plaster, or confine their operations to a soil where its effects are inconsiderable, and then, after a fair trial of both methods, if they do not see cause to change their opinion I am very much mistaken.

Judging from the experience we have had of this manure, the judicious use of it is certainly to be recommended, while it can be had at the present low price. I prefer using it as a top dressing for upland grasses, at the rate of from three pecks to a bushel per acre. But those who substitute it for every other kind of manure and neglect all other means of improving their lands, will probably one day find that they are not so far advanced in agricultural knowledge as their present success may lead them to suppose.

I am acquainted in some neighborhoods, where the farmers are fast increasing in wealth; their crops having nearly doubled within seven years, and the face of the country astonishingly changed for the better; and yet I do not believe they have made much progress in substantial agricultural knowledge. Accident has put them on the use

of *gypsum*, and this has done every thing for them that is done; if accident should again deprive them of it, they will probably, in a few years, find the quality of their soil and quantity of produce nearly the same they were before the the use of it.

This however is far from being the case with all who are in the practice of using it; there are in America, men of observation, of genius and industry, who are making the best use of this valuable foreign manure, while it is in their power; but at the same time, are paying such attention to the principles of agriculture in general, that if this should be immediately withheld from them, they would, nevertheless, be found in the high road for improvement, and some of them perhaps already in possession of the secret, of preserving their farms for any length of time, in a productive, and even improving state, without any foreign assistance whatever.

Before I leave the subject of gypsum I would just observe, that although I think highly of Richard Peter's publication on this subject in general, yet I cannot unite with him in believing it a "whimsical substance;" on the contrary, I believe it to be as perfectly regular in its operations as any other manure, when applied to soils upon which it is capable of acting. The quantity of moisture it receives, will no doubt, in some measure, govern the effect, but this I believe will be invariable: the same causes in this, as well as other manures, uniformly producing the same effects: In short, I have never yet seen any of its effects or failures, but what may be accounted for by the foregoing theory.

I have recommended some agricultural publications written in our own country, in preference to any European authors, because I think they are more to be relied upon in American practice. General principles are the same in all countries; but in their application, the soil, climate, and a number of local circumstances, ought always to be taken into consideration; to which it is but too evident my countrymen have not been in the habit of attending.

In Great Britain, their practice is acknowledged to be more perfect than in any other part of Europe, and yet a late author is of opinion, that their tillage land in general, does not produce more than one-third of what it is capable. They are not subject either to the excessive heavy rains, or hot dry weather that we are; absolutely requiring with us, a greater depth of cultivation to counteract the bad effects of the climate on the soil; and yet their ploughing is deeper than ours; and the probability with me is, that this remains to be one material point in which they have yet to improve. I am told that about London and other places where land is very dear, their gardeners find their account in once at least, stirring their ground from two and a half to three feet deep.

I shall conclude these remarks, with observing, that although I think *deep culture* a matter of the first importance in this climate, yet there are other subjects which ought to engage our attention more closely than the appearance of our country indicates they have hitherto done. Among these are an economical choice and consumption of crops, for the support and fattening of live stock, and methods for the saving of timber. With respect to the first, it is certain, that one half the ground, and half the labour, generally appropriated to the purpose, is amply sufficient; or what is the same thing, the same ground and labor may be made to support and fatten double the number. It is also demonstrable, that half the quantity of woodland generally thought necessary for fuel, fences, &c. will, with proper management, be sufficient; this will also be a saving of labour in nearly the same proportion. But as I have already exceeded the limits at first contemplated, and very probably have written more than some who have the *most seed* will be willing to peruse, I shall at present spare myself the labor of adding any thing further on these subjects, and thereby avoid swelling this pamphlet to what many may think an unnecessary size, after so many volumes have been written on the subject of agriculture.

TILLAGE.

Improvements in tillage may truly be said to be the basis, or real foundation, on which the successful introduction of all the new articles of field culture depend. When the ground is well tilled, it is in the most perfect condition for receiving the fertilizing principles of the atmosphere. Rain, snow, hail, dews, and hoar frost, &c. convey the nutriment of vegetation, which floats in the air, most plentifully into the bosom of the earth, as deep as it has been broken and well pulverized. It is the only effectual means of rooting out weeds, so necessary to the beneficial growth of all crops, and should be repeated till they are in a great measure destroyed. The roots and fibres of weeds are the ligaments and braces which in a great measure knit and bind the clods together, and are indissoluble, till by being exposed to the action of the air, the roots within rot and decay, and the clods, almost by their own gravity, expand into small crumbles, and are reduced to a perfect state of pulverization.

The destroying of weeds, however, is not the only immediate benefit accruing from a due state of tillage; grubs, beetles, worms, and maggots of many different kinds, which abound in most fields, may be greatly diminished, if not extirpated by the well timed use of the plough, and its auxiliary instruments necessary to the reduction of the soil. Nothing so effectually prevents the ravages of the several tribes of subterraneous insects, as the frequent stirring and crumbling the ground.—Large patches, of several poles square, in a field of beans, are frequently destroyed by the grub of the cock-chaffer; and many hundreds of cabbage plants by a kind of grey grub of less size. Both these execute their mischief under ground. The first eats the roots of the beans, even when in kid, when they wither, fall, and die; and the latter bites off the stem of the plant just under the surface. Tillage, duly performed, always destroys the whole race.

The improvement the soil acquires by means of frequent and well timed tillage, is gradual and progressive, and the longer it is kept in tillage, if duly performed, the more fertile it becomes. One ploughing in the beginning of winter, and a second early in the spring, will be more effectual in pulverizing the soil than half a dozen at any time of the year. This improvement in tillage is so very clear and certain, that it surprises one much that it is not universally practised.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

The right kind of *spirit* is getting abroad among the farmers at the east of us, if not in other sections of our state, which will be productive of immense advantage to all classes of her citizens, should the coming season prove as propitious as we have reason for anticipating. We allude to the preparations which are making by our farmers for raising large quantities of wheat. A correspondent of the Maine Farmer (which, by the way, is an excellent journal of the kind) says that the attention of our yeomanry, is being turned from old pursuits to those of much more importance, and they appear to be determined to prove the oft-asked question, 'can we raise our own *bread-stuff*?' in the affirmative. A large number of farmers, he says, in North Yarmouth and there about, are turning their attention to this important branch of agriculture, and new improvements and new experiments are about being tried, and the most productive and heaviest seed is inquired for, and much pains taken to obtain it.—One farmer in that town during the past winter, hauled on to his farm about 20 cords of muscle-mud from a distance of four miles, believing it to be very favorable to the growth of wheat when applied to the soil;—and it is estimated that 2,000 loads of sea-muscles, or muscle mud, were scattered throughout North Yarmouth during the same time.

In a Report to the Legislature last winter, by E. Holmes, Esq. Editor of the Maine Farmer, it is assumed "that there are 500,000 inhabitants in the state, and that those require 1 lb. bread per day, or 365 a year, which will make 912,500 barrels of flour—a deficit of 871,968!—In the next ten years, the increase was only about 5000 bushels a year—while the increase of consumers was 10,000 a year, giving only half a bushel a year.—From 1830, to the close of 1837. the Report assumes that the increase will be about 5000 bushels, which, allowing 5 bushels to a barrel of flour, the whole amount raised in Maine, is 57,466 barrels of flour—while we have to purchase at the New York Mills 855,034 barrels of flour! or pay out $5,130,204, for bread stuffs, or go without!"

This fact alone, should arouse the yeomanry of Maine to supply their own wants, in preference to being dependant on other sections of the country for those necessaries of life, of which their own soil is capable of producing in abundance.

Portland Adv.

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

Mr. Editor—Having seen, in a late number of the Yankee Farmer, an article, recommending the *Grain Cleanser*, invented by Markwell Thomas, I wish, through the medium of your paper, for the benefit of the public, to add my testimony in favor of the excellence of that improvement.

At my Flour Mill in Bridgton, I have the first machine, with the improvements, put into operation by Thomas.

I had myself travelled and sent an agent through different states, trying to obtain a machine that would do the work in a thorough manner, but did not succeed until by accident I got information of

this improvement, while the inventor was about to secure the right. The machine is compact, occupying a space only of 6 feet square, it is a very strong and durable article, and with good usage would in all probability last 20 or 30 years. In its operation the work is done to the entire satisfaction of all who have seen it, separating from the wheat every particle of *smut*, *dust*, *seeds*, and *dirt*, without the smallest loss or waste of *grain*. For experiment I took a quantity of smutty wheat, divided it and washed one part, the other I passed through the machine. Both parcels were floured separately, and that produced from the unwashed was decidedly preferable. Many customers have travelled from ten to twenty miles, from the neighborhood of other mills which have the common cleansers, to my mill since I have had this improvement in use, and my custom is daily increasing. Could all the other machines in the country, called grain cleansers, be at my service, and one thousand dollars added, the whole would not tempt me to part with Thomas's improvement.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Portland, May 24, 1837.

Farmers look here—A sensible writer in the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer, in compiling and examining the subject of the culture of Wheat, says, that "wheat countries by continued cultivation becomes almost incapable of yielding wheat. It has been found that every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, to wit: clay, sand and *lime*; and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the kernel and straw. In some soils fertile in other respects, lime may have no existence, or found in minute portions and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise it, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow —or if native lime exists in the soil in very small quantities, the land may bear wheat until the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant until a fresh supply of lime, marl, or pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is supplied." With a full knowledge of all those circumstances, it can be easily foreseen when an otherwise tolerably rich soil becomes worn out, and at last incapable of producing more than half a crop of wheat. It is a subject we hope the farmers will take under deep consideration.—*Lancaster Express.*

Horticultural Exhibition.—We understand that the President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, paid a visit to the Horticultural Exhibition on Wednesday afternoon. After candlelight, the same evening, the assembly room was crowded, until 10 o'clock, with a very numerous and brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to view the scene with sincere delight. In every part of the splendid saloon we noticed flowers of extraordinary beauty, which challenged the admiration of the passing spectator. We think the floral display was superior to any thing of the kind presented to our view at any former annual exhibition. The fruits (except strawberries) and vegetables (owing perhaps to the continued cold weather during the spring months) appeared to us not quite so large and remarkable as on former similar occasions. There were, however, some remarkably fine specimens of Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflowers, Beets, Potatoes, Onions, and Radishes, which reflect great credit on the practical horticulturists of the district, and strongly illustrate the practical value of the Columbian Horticultural Society. We shall hereafter present a more extended and particular notice of the prominent specimens.—*Nat. Intel.*

TO CURE THE SCAB.

Sir Jos. Bangs gave the following prescription to the Society for the encouragement of arts: take 1 lb. of quicksilver, ½ lb. Venice of turpentine, and 4 lbs. hog's lard; rub them in a mortar till they are well incorporated. Then begin at the head of the sheep, proceed from between the ears along the back, to the end of the tail, the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be couched, and as the furrow is made, the finger slightly dipped in the ointment, is to draw along the bottom of it, where it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool. From this, make similar furrows down the shoulders and thighs to the legs, and if the animal is much infected, two should be drawn along each side and the ointment applied in all.

Penny Royal.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies by simply washing the parts with the extract of penny-royal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable and country inn ought to have a supply on hand for travellers.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The *Weather* thus far this spring has been very unfavorable to vegetation. The supply of rain has been superabundant during the last fortnight, and many of the fields which were planted before that time must be replanted. The Sun has shown but a little for ten days, and the few straggling beams which have reached the earth, possessed but little more vivifying power than *moon*-beams. Fruit trees have blossomed full, and the prospects of an abundant supply, especially of apples and cherries, can hardly now be blighted. The foliage of the forest trees is dense and beautiful this spring, and the warm Sun, which began to shed its influence upon this cold, wet, soggy planet last sabbath, will no doubt, help to extricate us from the surrounding mud and water. The submerged Meadows have at last appeared, and many of them are now to be ploughed anew and replanted. If the early frosts do not destroy what these late spring freshets have not blighted, they may consider themselves lucky fellows. We wish them a safe deliverance from floods as well as famine.

Northampton Courier.

To destroy Ticks on Lambs.—Boil tobacco in a large kettle, then put some of the liquor in a tub, adding water to it, and after wetting a Lamb, let a boy hold him, standing on his feet in the tub; then squeeze out all the liquor you can. A man and boy can wash 30, after the liquor is prepared, in two hours.

[A decoction of Penny-royal will answer equally well.—*Editor Farmer and Gardener.*]

Ewes and Lambs.—That valuable farming paper, the Genesee Farmer, remarks that farmers sometimes experience a difficulty in making ewes own their lambs; and oftener perhaps when cases of twin lambs occur, than at other times.—When sheep are as valuable as at present, those who desire to rear all their lambs may find a benefit in sprinkling a little fine salt over the disowned lamb. This will usually attract the mother, and when once the operation of licking has been performed, there is usually but little danger of desertion.

WORMS ON FRUIT TREES.

We find the following statement in the Lansinburgh Gazette:

Mr. Stephen Beach, who resides in Ferrisburg, Addison co., Vt., tried the following experiment with complete success: He took a slip of Birch bark about the width of 3 fingres, this he put around the trunk of the tree, 2 or 3 feet from the ground, and fastened the ends together, by means of a small nail driven into the tree. This bark he besmeared with the skimmings of a pot where salt pork, &c. had been boiled. The worms as it is well known spin down from the trees every night, and when they attempt to ascend the tree, they are arrested, by the bark, or rather the grease on it. They approach this and can pass no further. They gather in large quantities below this strip of bark and remain for a season and then disperse; some who attempt to cross the bark, would be found stretched out at full length and dead. It seems probable the grease and salt together destroys them. By this simple contrivance this gentleman succeeded to rid his orchard of every worm in a very short time. He informed me that one of his neighbours applied grease, or oil, on the tree itself; this he said prevented the worms from ascending, but it well nigh destroyed the trees. It is believed that when birch bark cannot be obtained, that pasteboard would answer the same purpose.

BEET CULTURE.

Enquiry is frequently made by our farmers, whether Beets will answer for feeding Cattle and Horses, and be as profitable for that purpose as other root crops? For the information of those who contemplate sowing the Beet, aside from the manufacture into sugar, it is stated that "Beets furnish from a given surface of ground a greater quantity of nutriment for *horses* and *cattle* than any other kind of foliage, and where its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other Roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the *vicissitudes* of the seasons, and prepares the ground for any succeeding crop.' The leaves furnish a good feed for cows, sheep, hogs, and fowls, as for sugar. For cattle, the Beets should be gathered and housed in dry weather. Beets given to cows cause them to give milk an excellent taste and quantity. Cattle eat them with an avidity and are never tired of them.

Northampton Courier.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDA

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	8 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	92	94
White,	"	88	90
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	13½
Louisiana 20a21–Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
	"	—	—
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	8 75	9 00
" " wagon price,	"	—	—
City Mills, super	"	7 50	—
" extra	"	7 75	8 00
Susquehanna,	"	9 00	—
Rye,	"	6 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	18 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 00	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	—	48
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	2 85	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 00
" brown and red,	"	3 50	5 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	—	—
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 55	1 58
Red, best foreign,	"	1 40	1 55
Maryland inferior	"	1 00	1 25
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	36	37
" in hhds.	"	35	do
" wagon price,	"	bbls	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 50	—
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	24 26
One half do	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Pulled,	"	36 38	24 26

REMARK—The prices are but nominal, as there are but few transactions.

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS,
ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	12
Shoulders, do	"	11	11½
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	8½	8¾
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37½
Roll,	"	25	31½
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	26 00	40 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 87½	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	1 87½
EGGS,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 50	—
No. 2,	"	7 00	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 87	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —No. 2	"	8 00	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	4 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	2½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
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PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	½a	New York City,	1
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
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